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# ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE PROVIDENCE MEETING WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPO- LOGICAL ASSOCIATION FOR 1910

BY GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY

THE annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association was held in Providence, R. I., December 28-30, 1910, in affiliation with the American Folk-Lore Society. The sessions were held in Manning Hall, Brown University. In the absence of President William H. Holmes, Professor Roland B. Dixon presided. The attendance was good and a number of important papers were presented. On the morning of December 29 there was a joint meeting of the Association and the Archæological Institute of America in Union Auditorium at which Miss Alice C. Fletcher presided.

## BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

Members of the Council present were Miss Alice Fletcher, R. B. Dixon, G. G. MacCurdy, J. R. Swanton, A. F. Chamberlain, R. H. Lowie, E. Sapir, E. L. Hewett, A. M. Tozzer, W. C. Farabee, C. Peabody, and C. C. Willoughby.

*Report of the Secretary.*—The Secretary, Dr George Grant MacCurdy, reported that there had been no special meeting of the Association or of the Council since the close of the session in Boston, the proceedings of which had been published in the *American Anthropologist* for January-March, 1910.

As was the case in 1909, death has claimed but one of our members, William Graham Sumner, for many years Professor of Political and Social Science in Yale University. An account of Professor Sumner (with portrait) written by his colleague and successor at Yale, Professor Albert G. Keller, appeared in the *American Anthropologist* for January-March, 1910.

Thirteen of our members attended the Seventeenth International Congress of Americanists, held in the City of Mexico, September 8 to 14, 1910: W. Beer (Howard Memorial Library), F. Boas, R. B.

Dixon, P. E. Goddard, G. B. Gordon, S. Hagar, A. Hrdlička, G. G. MacCurdy, Z. Nuttall, H. J. Spinden, F. Starr, A. M. Tozzer, and H. N. Wardle.

The annual growth of the Association in membership has been substantial, 35 new names<sup>1</sup> being herewith submitted for election, as follows: Wm. F. Allen, Robert Ansley, Anthropology Club (Yale), Dr Felix Arnold, W. C. Barnard, M.D., Professor Hiram Bingham, Aberdeen Orlando Bowden, H. M. Braun, Joseph A. Breaux, Louis Bishop Capron, Dr Alfredo de Carvalho, Francis T. Hagadorn, Clarence Leonard Hay, William Frederick Howat, M.D., George Plummer Howe, Andrew Frederick Hunter, Mrs William James, A. V. Kidder, Frank Leverett, Mark Mason, Wm. Hubbs Mechling, Truman Michelson, Dr Max Radin, Mr David Robinson, Gerda Sebbelov, Grace Ellis Taft, James Teit, Julis César Tello, Thompson Van Hynning, J. Ogle Warfield, Gertrude Bass Warner, Thomas Talbot Waterman, Philip Welch, Henry M. Whelpley, M.D., Samuel B. Woodward.

Our membership is still numbered by hundreds when it should be numbered by thousands if the Association is to fulfil the function for which it was founded. How to reach those who are interested is a problem, the solution of which should not be left to the Secretary alone, or even to the officers. Every member should endeavor to furnish at least one new name annually. In October the Secretary sent a membership blank to each member asking for new names. Only three blanks have been returned. On December 16, he mailed a circular letter to 375 persons who are supposed to have a certain interest in anthropology. The results, though better than in the appeal to members, are coming in rather slowly. You are simply requested to suggest a name, leaving the Secretary to pursue the matter further by a personal letter. Let us all unite to double the membership during the coming year. The material for this increase undoubtedly exists. Help the Secretary to find it!

*Report of the Treasurer.*—The Treasurer's report, which was received<sup>2</sup> and referred to an auditing committee appointed by Vice-President Dixon, and found by them to be correct, is as follows:

<sup>1</sup> Full addresses are given in the list of members printed elsewhere in this issue.

<sup>2</sup> Read by Dr Charles Peabody in the absence of the Treasurer.

## RECEIPTS

Balance from 1909.....	\$499.13	
From Anthropological Society of Washington for <i>American Anthropologist</i> :		
Vol. XI, No. 3.....	\$68.74	
Vol. XI, No. 4.....	76.61	
Vol. XII, No. 1.....	62.16	
Extra Copies to members.....	<u>30.48</u>	237.99
American Ethnological Society for <i>American Anthropologist</i> :		
Vol. XI 3.....	58.55	
Vol. XI 4.....	58.78	
Vol. XII 1.....	58.43	
Vol. XII 2.....	<u>58.43</u>	234.19
Annual Dues.....		1,372.50
Annual Subscriptions to <i>American Anthropologist</i> .....		559.00
Sale of Back Numbers and extra copies of <i>American Anthropologist</i> ....		129.25
Authors' Reprints (at cost).....		316.24
Sale of Memoirs.....		26.86
American Folk-Lore Society Half cost Bibliography of Periodical Literature for <i>American Anthropologist</i> and <i>Journal of American Folk-Lore Society</i> .....	163.23	
Half cost Periodical Literature.....	<u>178.41</u>	341.64
Illustration.....		<u>10.00</u>
		\$3,726.80

## EXPENDITURES

For Printing, Binding and Mailing Anthropologist,		
Vol. XI, No. 3.....	\$441.44	
Vol. XI, No. 4.....	693.78	
Vol. XII, No. 1.....	281.63	
Vol. XII, No. 2.....	<u>405.36</u>	
	1,822.21	
Reprints.....	<u>893.25</u>	2,715.46
Illustrations for <i>American Anthropologist</i> .....		279.86
Editorial Expenses.....		150.00
Treasurer's Expenses.....		123.14
Secretary's Expenses.....		138.63
Returned subscription.....		<u>3.50</u>
		<u>3,410.59</u>
Balance.....		316.21

B. T. BABBITT HYDE,  
Treasurer.

Found correct,  
Robert H. Lowie,  
Wm. C. Farabee,  
Auditing Committee.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 28, 1910.

The amendments to the Constitution recommended at the Boston meeting by a committee consisting of F. W. Hodge, G. G. MacCurdy, and R. B. Dixon, were adopted. The Sections as amended are:

#### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP

Section 2. Persons interested in Anthropology may be elected on nomination of two members of the Association, and on payment of dues shall become members of the corporation, with full right of voting and holding office.

#### ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall comprise a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor, and a number of Councilors to be determined annually by the Association. These, with the ex-presidents, shall constitute a board of managers to be known as the Council.

Section 2. The President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor shall be elected annually to serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and installed. One Vice-President and one-fourth of the total number of Councilors shall be elected annually to serve for four years or until their successors are elected.

Section 3. The administration of the Association, including the filling of vacancies, the nomination of officers, and the arrangement of affiliations, shall be entrusted to the Council. Five shall constitute a quorum. The President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Editor, and three additional members of the Council to be designated by the Council, shall form an Executive Committee of the Council, which shall meet at the call of the President, and act in behalf of the Association, except during the meetings of the Association or of the Council, in all matters requiring attention.

Section 4. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, of the Council, and of the Executive Committee, or may delegate this duty; the President and Secretary shall sign all written contracts and obligations authorized by the Council.

Section 6. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Association and of the Council, conduct correspondence, make an annual report, and have general charge of executive matters under the direction of the President.

#### ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS

Section 3. Notices of regular meetings shall be published at least two months in advance, and printed notices of meetings, with preliminary

programs of the scientific proceedings, shall be sent to all members at least a week in advance.

A communication from Professor Franz Boas to Mr Hodge, relative to the most economic way of publishing the bibliography of current literature for the benefit of members of the Association and of the American Folk-Lore Society, was read; also Mr. Hodge's letter of transmittal both of which are given here:

Columbia University,  
New York City, Dec. 3, 1910.

MR. F. W. HODGE, Ethnologist in Charge, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

*My dear Mr. Hodge:—*

During the past year we have issued the Bibliography of Current Literature jointly in the "Journal of American Folk-Lore" and in the "American Anthropologist." It seems to my mind that this is not yet the best way of solving our problem, and, since I am not able to attend the Christmas meeting, I wish you would kindly bring to the attention of the Council of the A.A.A. the question whether it would not be possible to issue the Bibliography and related matter as a separate publication, to be issued four times a year and to be furnished in one copy to each member of the Folk-Lore Society and of the A.A.A. I imagine we could finance this by appropriating from each Society a corresponding amount of money to the Bibliography.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANZ BOAS,  
per A.

Bureau of American Ethnology,  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1910.

*Dear Professor Holmes:*

I enclose a letter received from Dr. Boas just before his departure for Mexico, relative to the publication of the summary of periodical anthropological literature that has appeared in the American Anthropologist during seven years past. Dr. Boas' suggestion, if adopted by the American Anthropological Association and the American Folk-Lore Society, will result in economy of labor and avoid duplication, since under the present arrangement the bibliography appears in both the American Anthropologist and the Journal of American Folk-Lore. While I do not have the figures at hand, I believe the proposed quarterly journal of

periodical anthropological literature could be published by the two societies named without any additional expense on their part, and I should like to see the proposal adopted by the two societies. By issuing the proposed journal quarterly, it would have the advantage of second-class postage rate, i. e. one cent a pound.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. HODGE,  
*Editor.*

Professor W. H. Holmes,  
President of the American Anthropological Association,  
Washington, D. C.

This matter was referred to a committee with power to act, consisting of F. Boas, F. W. Hodge, and Charles Peabody.

The following letter from Mr F. W. Hodge was read announcing his resignation as Editor, a position he had held for many years with so much benefit to the Association and credit to himself:

Bureau of American Ethnology,  
Washington, D. C., Dec., 21, 1910.

*Dear Professor Holmes:*

I beg leave to present my resignation as Editor of the American Anthropological Association to take effect at the close of the present year. While I have long contemplated taking this step, owing to the pressure of other duties, I have hesitated to do so because of the feeling that I could render the Association and its official organ a service by retaining the editorship during the period when the publication was meeting its greatest obstacles, and because of the difficulty of finding some one willing to assume the responsibilities and the labor incident to the office. These difficulties have now been overcome through the loyal support of the officers and members of the Association and the valued aid rendered during the present year by Dr John R. Swanton, who has had entire charge of the editorial labors.

Yours very truly,

F. W. HODGE.

Professor W. H. Holmes,  
President of the American Anthropological Association,  
Washington, D. C.

The Chair appointed a committee to draft resolutions on Mr Hodge's resignation. This committee, consisting of Professor A. F. Chamberlain and Dr George Grant MacCurdy, reported as follows:

*Report of Committee on Resignation of Editor*

Dec. 30, 1910.

*Resolved* that the following minute be entered upon the records of the American Anthropological Association and that the Secretary be authorized to transmit a copy thereof to Mr Hodge.

The members of the Council of the American Anthropological Association desire to place upon record their deep sense and grateful appreciation of the valuable services of Mr F. W. Hodge as Editor of *The American Anthropologist* and other publications of the Association. They regret exceedingly his retirement, which is made necessary by the new and responsible office, Ethnologist-in-charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, now demanding all his time and energies. They extend to him most heartily the greetings of the season and hope that many years may be granted him wherein to serve the cause of science with the same ability and faithfulness, which in years past have won for him the esteem and the gratitude of his colleagues and of all interested in the progress of anthropology in America.

(Signed) ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
GEORGE GRANT MACCUDRY.

The Chair appointed Drs MacCurdy, Tozzer, and Lowie to be a Committee on Nominations. The report of this committee, which according to the provisions of the amendments to the Constitution materially increased (by eight) the number of the Council and included an Executive Committee, was accepted, the election resulting as follows:

*President:* Dr J. Walter Fewkes, Washington.

*Vice-President, 1911:* Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Washington.

*Vice-President, 1912:* Prof. R. B. Dixon, Cambridge.

*Vice-President, 1913:* Prof. Geo. B. Gordon, Philadelphia.

*Vice-President, 1914:* Dr Geo. A. Dorsey, Chicago.

*Secretary:* Dr George Grant MacCurdy, New Haven.

*Treasurer:* Mr B. T. B. Hyde, New York.

*Editor:* Dr John R. Swanton, Washington.

*Executive Committee:* The President, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor (*ex-officio*), and F. W. Hodge, Charles Peabody, and Pliny E. Goddard.

*Council:* W J McGee, F. W. Putnam, F. Boas, W. H. Holmes, J. W. Fewkes, Alice C. Fletcher, R. B. Dixon, G. B. Gordon, G. A. Dorsey, G. G. MacCurdy, B. T. B. Hyde, John R. Swanton (*ex-officio*);

E. L. Hewett, S. A. Barrett, W. Hough, A. Hrdlička, A. L. Kroeber, A. M. Tozzer, F. G. Speck, A. A. Goldenweiser (1911); H. I. Smith, G. H. Pepper, W. C. Farabee, F. W. Hodge, G. G. Heye, H. J. Spinden, T. T. Waterman (1912); W. C. Mills, H. Montgomery, C. B. Moore, W. K. Moorehead, C. Peabody, C. C. Willoughby, P. E. Goddard, T. Michelson (1913); A. F. Chamberlain, C. P. Bowditch, S. Culin, R. H. Lowie, C. Wissler, C. H. Hawes, E. Sapir, P. Radin (1914).

The sum of \$200 was appropriated for the editor, and at the editor's suggestion Dr Paul Radin was appointed Associate Editor.

The next annual meeting of the Association will be held in Washington, D. C., December 27-30, 1911, in affiliation with Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The incoming President, Dr Fewkes, has appointed the following committees:

*Committee on Meetings and Program:* G. G. MacCurdy (chairman), W. H. Holmes, W J McGee, Miss Alice Fletcher, R. B. Dixon, A. M. Tozzer, F. W. Hodge, J. R. Swanton, A. Hrdlička, P. Radin.\*

*Committee on Finance:* B. T. B. Hyde (chairman), G. G. MacCurdy, W. H. Furniss, 3d, George G. Heye, Clarence B. Moore, C. P. Bowditch.

*Committee on Publication:* The names of the members of this committee appear on the third page of the cover of this number of the *American Anthropologist*.

*Committee on Policy:* Miss Alice Fletcher (chairman), W J McGee, F. W. Putnam, F. Boas, W. H. Holmes, A. L. Kroeber, G. B. Gordon.

*Committee on American Archeological Nomenclature:* C. Peabody (chairman), W. K. Moorehead, H. I. Smith, Walter Hough.

*Committee on the Concordance of American Mythologies:* F. Boas (chairman), J. R. Swanton, A. L. Kroeber, R. B. Dixon.

*Committee on Nomenclature of Indian Linguistic Families North of Mexico:* F. W. Hodge (chairman), F. Boas, A. L. Kroeber, R. B. Dixon, J. R. Swanton, J. Mooney, A. F. Chamberlain, E. Sapir.

*Committee on the Preservation of American Antiquities:* W. H. Holmes (chairman), E. L. Hewett (secretary), F. W. Putnam, J. Walter Fewkes, Alice C. Fletcher, F. W. Hodge, G. B. Gordon, G. G. MacCurdy, S. Culin, W. C. Mills.

## ADDRESSES AND PAPERS

In the absence of President Henry M. Belden of the American Folk-Lore Society, his address was read by Dr Charles Peabody. Some of the most important papers read at the joint meeting are represented in this report by abstracts. These are:

*Recent Progress in the Study of South American Indian Languages:*

Prof. ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN

The author pointed out the regions of the South American continent in which, during the last five years, scientific research had been particularly active: the Colombia-Venezuela border-land, northwestern Brazil, Ecuador-Peru-Bolivia, southern Brazil, etc. Noteworthy are the investigations of Tavera-Acosta, Koch-Grünberg, Rivet and Beuchat, Farabee, E. Nordenskiöld, von Ihering, et al. To Tavera-Acosta we owe rather extensive vocabularies of the Guahiban, Piaroan, Puinavian, Salivan, and Yaruran stocks, all of which hitherto have been rather scantily represented by linguistic material. Koch-Grünberg, as a result of his sojourns in northwestern Brazil, has shown the Makuan to be an independent stock, and added much to the linguistic material in print and in Mss. concerning the Arawakan, Cariban, Betoyan, Miranhan, and Uitotan stocks. Rivet and Beuchat, studying the extensive linguistic material obtained by the former of these authors (they are now working jointly), have thrown much light on the ethnologic problems of the Ecuador-Peruvian border-land, delimiting the areas of the Jivaran (Rivet has shown Brinton's "Jivaro" to be really Jebero and, therefore, Laman, or, as he terms this stock, Cahuapana), Zaparan, Laman (Cahuapana), etc. Rivet believes that the Jivaran has marked Arawakan affinities, and his later studies claim to attach some of the minor stocks of southern Colombia to the Chibchan. Dr Farabee's investigations have resulted in the accumulation of much lexical and grammatical material concerning the Arawakan peoples of Peru; also vocabularies, etc., from tribes of Pancan, Uitotan, Jivaran and other stocks. The thorough study of this valuable material will add not a little to our knowledge of the linguistics of the Peruvian area. E. Nordenskiöld has devoted

some attention to the little-known tribes of eastern Bolivia and we may expect other data of value from him in the near future. To von Ihering belongs the credit of having first established beyond a doubt the independent character of the Chavantean stock. Here should be mentioned also the researches of Barrett recently initiated into the language of the Cayapa, etc., of the Barbacoan stock. Of works of a more or less bibliographical character the most important are Lenz's monograph on the Indian elements in Chilean Spanish, Schuller's contributions to Araucanian bibliography, etc., and Mitre's *Catalogo*, with its introduction by Torres.

*Recent Literature on the South American "Amazons":* Prof. ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN

The author résuméd and discussed the monographs of Lasch, Friederici, and Rothery, all published during the year 1910. Of these the study of Friederici seems the most satisfactory; the book of Rothery, however, is the most ambitious, treating of the ancient and modern Amazons all over the globe. Mr Friederici rejects the view of Ehrenreich and Lasch of a unitary origin of the Amazon legends among the northern Caribs, with extension thence over all northern South America. Both in content and origin the Amazon legends differ notably from each other in several cases, and they are of multiple provenance. In some there is evidence of modification and contamination through European sources. Among the causes of the origins of South American "Amazon" legends he enumerates the following:

1. The notably warlike character of women in many primitive American communities.
2. The peculiar power or influential position of women (due to economic, religious, hereditary, or other social reasons) in a few tribes, which made a great impression upon the mass of the surrounding communities.
3. Rumors of the barbaric splendors of the Empire of the Incas, which had penetrated the wilderness to the East.
4. Reports of certain unusual sexual relations of Indian women, etc.

5. Tales of "Amazons" due to native reports misunderstood by the Spaniards, or from such tales purposely spread by the latter.

Amazon legends are reported from the West Indies (Ramon Pane records a characteristic one), from Yucatan, and from Mexico. The Mexican legends, Mr Friederici thinks, are "the least founded of all, ethnologically or mythologically" (p. 23). Ill-founded likewise are the legends from California and the northwest Pacific coast. Incidentally, Friederici points out that the account attributed generally to Orellana, belongs really to Carvajal, and that the "river of the Amazons" received its name from the valor of the Indian women met with by the Spanish explorers.

*The Age-Societies of the Plains Indians:* Dr R. H. LOWIE

Age-societies have been ascribed by ethnologists to a large number of Plains tribes. A sharp definition of the age-factor results in limiting the number to the Blackfoot, Village tribes, Arapaho, and Gros Ventre (Atsina). The question arises whether in these cases the age-factor is a basic or derivative feature. Investigation proves that the age-element is a subordinate feature, the collective purchase of ceremonial regalia, songs, and dances being apparently the dominant motive.

*Some Aspects of New Jersey Archeology:* Dr CHARLES PEABODY

Slides were shown illustrating the three celebrated strata at Trenton, New Jersey, on the glacial terrace above the Delaware River, viz.; the black soil, the yellow loam, probably of immediate post-glacial deposition, and the true "Trenton" gravels underlying the yellow soil.

Attention was called to certain discoveries made during the season's work of 1910 by Mr Ernest Volk, who has spent large portions of the last twenty-two years in exploration and observation of the region.

(1) The Bison Bone:

On June 22, 1910, in the sand pit of Mr Ahrendt on the terrace was found an artificial pit; the cross section was: at the top six inches of black soil, under this one foot of yellow loam, and under this a red clay band one inch thick.

In the pit were found the femur of a bison and accompanying it fine particles of charcoal. In the red band on one side of the pit lay a chipped water-worn pebble of argillite, and in the same red band to the left, a water-worn pebble of argillite, not chipped.

(2) The Artificial Pit:

On August 23, 1910, in the sand pit of Mr Ahrendt, on the terrace was found another artificial pit; the cross section: at the top, six inches of black soil, under this yellow loam (with thin red bands) three feet six inches thick; and under this, overlying the pit, three or four inches of brown sand and charcoal. Nothing but charcoal of human provenance was found in the pit.

(3) The Natural Pit:

In the same sand pit seven feet down under a somewhat similar series of natural strata, was a pit made by ice, probably, or by some other natural agency. The importance of commenting on these three pits together consists in drawing attention to the similarity of geological and climatological conditions under which the pits were formed. Light is shed on the question of the contemporaneity of man with the post-glacial conditions which permitted the deposition of the yellow drift and the formation of the series of so-called "ice-pits"; the bison is added to the list of animals which lived as contemporaries with man at this epoch. A photograph taken by Mr Volk was shown giving the negative in yellow loam of a large boulder which had fallen out; the similarity of forces which were sufficient to transport such boulders during the formation of the yellow drift with those forces undoubtedly of glacial origin that deposited great boulders in the gravels lower down was insisted upon. Reference was made to the continuity, accuracy, and fidelity of Mr Volk's work.

*The Historical Value of the Books of Chilan Balam:*<sup>1</sup> MR SYLVANUS  
GRISWOLD MORLEY

The recovery of aboriginal history in America is exceedingly difficult because of the absence of original sources from which it

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<sup>1</sup> Published in full in *Am. Jour. of Archaeol.*, 2d series, xv, 195, 1911.

may be constructed. To this general condition, however, the Maya of Yucatan offer a striking exception. Centuries before the Spanish conquest this intelligent people had developed an accurate chronology and a system of hieroglyphic writing by means of which they recorded their annals.

These aboriginal records were destroyed at the time of the Spanish conquest; but in the century that followed, 1550-1650, there grew up a body of native writings called "The Books of Chilán Balam" in which were embodied much of the aboriginal history of this country. The case for and against these chronicles as reliable sources for the reconstruction of Maya history may be summed up as follows:

*A. Unfavorable*

1. Breaks in the sequence of the katuns, the unit of enumeration used in the chronicles for counting time.
2. Certain disagreements, usually of time, in the statement of facts.

*B. Favorable*

1. Very general agreement throughout.
2. Early date at which the chronicles were compiled, 1550-1650, when the ancient history had not yet been forgotten.
3. Authorship by natives, many of whom had grown to manhood before the Spanish conquest, and who had had therefore opportunities for learning their ancient history at first hand, before European invasion and acculturation.
4. Many corroboratory passages in the early Spanish writers.

There are two important conditions however, which will explain, in part at least, the discrepancies in the chronicles which have been noted above under A.

1. The original manuscripts have never been studied and compared, and the present translation was made from hand copies only, a condition pregnant with possibilities for error.

2. The translation itself is not always accurate and indeed in several instances has been shown to be misleading and incorrect.

*Recent Archeological Investigations in Northern Guatemala:* Dr ALFRED M. TOZZER

The area occupied by the remains of the Maya civilization may be roughly divided into various provinces distinguished from each other by chronological considerations as well as by those dealing with assemblage, construction, the manner and method of decoration, and others.

The area treated in detail is that which includes the north-eastern part of the Department of Peten, Guatemala. Tikal is the first city of importance in this region. To the east is Nakum, first made known to the scientific world by Count de Périgny in 1908, and Naranjo explored by Mr Maler. In addition to these ancient sites the Peabody Museum Expedition of 1909-1910 reports the new ruins to the north of Naranjo and Nakum of La Honradez, Porvenir, Azucar, Seibal 2nd, and Holmul in Guatemala, and those of T'sots'ikitam in British Honduras.

These ruins are all characterized by the presence of one large court or plaza around which in most cases the greater number of stelæ and altars are placed. The plan in each case shows a system of oriented courts all connected with one another with very few detached buildings.

From a study of the dates now available it will be seen that this region occupies the first position in point of time in all the ruins of the Maya area. It is not possible to show at the present stage of the study of the archeology of this section that the Tikal territory was the center from which spread the influence responsible for the cultures of Copan and Palenque. From the evidently related character of certain of the stelæ at Tikal, it may be reasoned that not only was this region a center which began very early in the life of the Maya civilization but that it continued to hold its important position until well toward the end of the time when the southern Maya culture resigned its place of preëminence to that part of the Maya people living far to the northward.

The results of the investigations of the Peabody Museum Expedition of 1909-1910 will appear in the *Memoirs* of the Museum.

*Cretan Anthropometry:* Prof. CHARLES H. HAWES

Since Professor Boyd Dawkins and Dr Duckworth concluded that the ancient Cretans belonged to the long-headed, dark, short Mediterranean race, the examination of additional ancient skulls and measurements of living Cretans made by Professor Hawes have gone far to confirm this conclusion, and to show that the *average* modern Cretan is a modification of this type and has a broader head than his ancestor.

Nevertheless the facts here set forth demonstrate that the ancient Cretans or Minoans with their characteristic long head are still represented in the more inaccessible regions, and that the broadening element is due to the presence of brachycephals who are mainly confined to the plains and coasts. Further the facts are interpreted to indicate that the broad heads are descendants of aliens, and in the main traceable to *prehistoric* immigrants.

The data for Minoan skulls is obtained from 118 crania, of which Dr Hawes used 78 male skulls (c. 2000 B.C.), leaving out those of the late Minoan period during which there is both archeological and anthropological evidence of an alien immigration. These 78 skulls yield an average cranial index of 74.0, and the long heads are to the broad heads as 5 to 1.

The data for modern Cretans is large, amounting to over 60,000 measurements and observations, and for this reason comparisons are at present confined to the cephalic index. Adding 199 Cretans measured by Dr Duckworth to those measured in Dr Hawes' expeditions of 1905 and 1909, we have a total of 3,183. But from these have been deducted foreigners, women, and children and even Mussulman Cretans, leaving 2,290 modern Cretans as the basis for the following comparisons. These yield an average cephalic index of 79.0 to be compared with 76.0 (i. e., 74.0, the cranial index, plus 2.0, allowance for the cephalic). The average modern Cretan is therefore mesaticephalic, midway between his ancestor, the ancient Cretan, and his neighbor, the modern Greek (c. 82.3); and the long

heads are to the broad heads in the proportion of 5 to 4. The difference is appreciable and impels us to ask, do the descendants of the ancient Cretans, with a cephalic index of 76.0, exist in Crete today? If so, it is reasonable to suppose that the invading aliens have driven the natives up into the hills, and there we find them. Present in the plains, they predominate in the mountains. In the mountain plain of Lasithi (2,700 ft.) the average cephalic index is 76.5 with a proportion of 9 dolichocephals to 1 brachycephal. On the northern slopes of Mount Ida the cephalic index is 76.5. On the northern slopes of the White Mountains, in the west, in one village, 65 men averaged 76.9 compared with 79.9 in the plains immediately below. In the Messara Mountains of the center, the average was 76.9 in contrast to 80.9 in the plains. Twenty-eight skulls of revolutionists of 1821 and 1866 chosen at random from the mausoleum of a mountain monastery, yielded a *cranial* index of 74.2 and a ratio of  $4\frac{2}{3}$  long-heads to 1 broad-head. In the less accessible mountain regions are thus to be found modern Cretans of similar cephalic index and ratio of dolichocephals to brachycephals to those of Minoan Crete.

How then has the *average* cephalic index risen in 4,000 years from 76 to 79? The author has already suggested that this change is due to the presence of the descendants of prehistoric immigrants. Reviewing historic invasions, it is possible to dispense with Turkish and Venetian somatological influence. Mussulmans have been rigidly excluded from these records and the Venetians, he has shown by a careful comparison of the Venetian-named Cretans with the rest, possess exactly the same average cephalic index, thus evincing a breeding-out in the course of nine generations of the infusion of Venetian blood that Crete received. This leaves us with the prehistoric invasions of the Achaeans and the Dorians, which tradition, history, and archeology attest. Anthropometry witnesses to an invasion of broad heads in the Third Late Minoan period (1,450-1,200 B.C.). It is to the Dorian inroad, a migration of a people, rather than to the freebooting Achaeans, that Hawes attributes the chief part in the broadening of the Cretan head. This is best illustrated in the southwest corner of Crete in the eparchies of Sphakia

and Selinon. The Sphakiots are by tradition and dialect Dorians, and seem to have maintained the purity of their blood by resisting all invaders and by the custom of endogamy. They and their neighbors have average cephalic indices of 80.4 and 80.9 and the broad heads are in the majority as 3 to 2 and 3 to 1. If we assume, as many scholars do, that the Dorians ultimately came from Illyria we have an explanation to hand. The Illyric stock is unmistakable and exceptional in Europe to-day, in that it combines a broad head with a tall frame. In this southwest corner of Crete is a broad-headed people with a stature of 1709 mm. (cf. Dalmatians 1711 mm.) whereas the central and western Cretans average 40 mm. less.

A further test made with an instrument invented by Hawes, the comparison of the sagittal curve of the living head, brings out a striking likeness between brachycephalic Sphakiots, the Albanians (the oldest inhabitants of Illyria) and the Tsakonians, a tribe in the east of the Peloponnesus, 8,000 in number, who still speak a Dorian dialect unintelligible to the Greeks. These three peoples, all with claims to Dorian descent, separated by hundreds of miles, yield exactly similar sagittal curves and their *normal* types very closely approximate, whereas the contrast to that of the Mediterranean race is extraordinary.

*The Social Organization of the Winnebago Indians:* Dr PAUL RADIN

The topics discussed by Dr Radin included:

1. The village organization.
2. The phratries.
3. The clans (animal names, animal descent, exogamy, friendship groups, clan legends, clan names).
4. The ceremonials associated with the clans.
5. The clan function (clan feasts, clan wakes).
6. Marriage.
7. Death and mortuary customs.
8. The hunt.
9. The warpath.

Dr Radin closed with a general theoretical discussion of the phratries and clans.

*The Religious Ideas of the Winnebago Indians:* Dr PAUL RADIN

This subject was also treated topically:

1. The guardian spirits associated with the ceremonial societies and with the clans.
2. Their "nature" (nature deities and "spirit" animals) and the specific powers they control.
3. The "inheritance" of guardian spirits *per se*, and in association with the clan and the ceremonial organization.
4. The "degrees" in the attitude toward guardian spirits.
5. The conception of life, death, future life, and transmigration; its bearing on the social organization.
6. The ceremonials associated with the attainment of long life, with death, future life, transmigration, and miscellaneous religious beliefs.
7. The guardian spirits as the basis of the ceremonial organizations and the influence of their disappearance on the types of ceremonial organizations.
8. The impossibility of separating the social and religious factors in their attitude toward the guardian spirits and the general conceptions.
9. Discussion as to the probable historical development of the religious-social complex.

*Polynesian Gods:* Prof. ROLAND B. DIXON

The characteristics of the four great gods of Polynesia were discussed, and the relative importance of these deities in the different island groups pointed out. Kane, Ku, and Lono were suggested as forming a connected group, with Kanaloa quite separate and differing in origin. It was suggested that the latter might probably be derived from a Melanesian deity, whereas the triad showed indications of an origin in Indonesia.

*Polynesian and Melanesian Mythology:* Prof. ROLAND B. DIXON

The myth incidents of the Polynesian and Melanesian areas were considered in their distribution, and in their relation to the mythology of Micronesia and Malaysia. The general results of this comparison seemed to accord with the theories of migration and cultural origins derived from a study of material culture.

*A Pre-Pajaritan Culture in the Rio Grande Drainage:* Dr EDGAR L. HEWETT

On the high bench lands bordering the Chama River on the south, Dr Hewett recorded in the summer of 1905 a large number of ruins of a different character from any of the well known ancient Pueblo ruins of Pajarito plateau. During the past summer, many more of the same character were noted and surveyed in the Ojo Caliente Valley. These ruins consist of foundations of cobble stone inclosing rectangular rooms. Some of the ruin groups are of great extent. A typical group consists of a central circular structure of stone, probably in part subterranean, an open plaza surrounding it, then the foundation walls extending out in all directions. The entire settlement is divided into two parts by a narrow irregular street. That these ruins antedate the great community houses of the Pajaritan culture is shown by the facts that the walls are reduced to the grass level and that these ruins in some cases partly underlie the structures of the latter period.

Abstracts were furnished by some authors who were not able to be present and read their papers. These abstracts are also given:

*A Note on the Persistence of Some Mediterranean Types:* Miss GEORGIANA G. KING

"In Italy and Spain one meets the local frescoes and portraits at times in the streets. I am told that Leonardos and Luinis abound in the Milanese, and a friend of mine has seen a mother and three daughters, conspicuously Etruscan, in Massa Marittima. For myself I have seen the following and can show photographs for the elder part (I have no modern photographs):

In Siena, children like Matteo di Giovanni's.

In Viterbo, a woman like the "Roman School."

In the Emilia, women like Mantegna's and the local school.

In Arles, women like the Roman Sarcophagi.

In Venice, ecclesiastics like Gentile Bellini's; women like Carpaccio's.

In Spain, women like the Lady of Elche.

"These last are alike in the matter of figure and carriage and expression, as well as feature."

*The Double Curve Motive in Eastern Algonkian Art:* Dr FRANK G.  
SPECK

This paper presents a brief preliminary report of investigations in decorative art being carried on among the tribes of the north-eastern Algonkian group, including the Abenaki, Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, Malisit, Micmac, Montagnais, and Naskapi. The predominant design unit is a figure described for convenience as the "double curve," two opposing incurves. Variations of this elementary figure occur, throughout the region discussed, so universally that the double curve motive is really characteristic. While it is also seen occasionally in Iroquois and Ojibway art, it is none the less distinctive of the northeastern Algonkians. Formerly the designs were produced in the moose hair and porcupine quill techniques, and by painting, Nowadays most of the examples are seen in beadwork, except among the Naskapi where painted decorations still occur. In wood carving and etching on birch bark the more southerly tribes still preserve the old type of decoration.

The main body of material discussed in the paper is based upon collections made among the Penobscot, who are being made the subject of an independent monograph by the writer. Some forty typical forms of the double curve design, showing different degrees of elaboration, are used. The simplest is the bare double curve, the modifications ranging up through highly complex examples with a score or so of compounded ornaments filling up the interior. In the more modified examples the original double curve unit is sometimes hardly distinguishable on account of the numerous embellishments. Aside from simple ornament not any particular symbolism has so far been found that would apply to the whole region. Investigations in the field of symbolism have produced satisfactory results only among the Penobscot, where the designs seem to have originally been floral representations with a magical medicinal value through the association of the design with the herbal remedies which play so important a part in the life of these Indians. Judging however from the lack of such an interpretation among the Malisit, so far as has been discovered, it would seem, at present, as though the matter would have to be investigated along independent lines in each particular tribal area.

*Materia Medica of the Algonkian Indians of Virginia:* Mr J. OGLE WARFIELD

This paper treats first of the subject as recorded by the early authorities. This is far from being full and concise and yet is of value even for the little information it contains. Second, the remnants of these tribes now remaining, having been so closely kept in contact with the English settlers and their descendants for the past three hundred years, have lost all ceremonial functions and ideas connected therewith; and have even lost the limiting of such practice to any particular person or coterie of such persons. That which they use is chiefly in the form of decoctions or "teas" made of barks and roots, which are gathered and made by the mother or grandmother of the family; outward applications are also used. Quite a number of such remedies were obtained. They are not simply recollections of the past but are used and believed in firmly.

In the absence of Professor Hiram Bingham, his paper on "The Ruins of Choquettequirau" was read by Mr George P. Winship. It has been published in the *American Anthropologist*,<sup>1</sup> as has that of Prof. Chamberlain<sup>2</sup> on "The Uru: A New South American Linguistic Stock." Dr Edward Sapir's two papers, "The Linguistic Relationship of Kwakiutl and Nootka" and "The Nootka Wolf Ritual," are printed in full on pages 15-28 of the present issue, and a paper by Mr Stansbury Hagar (read by title) on "The Four Seasons of the Mexican Ritual of Infancy" will appear in a later number.

The papers read of which the Secretary was unable to obtain abstracts were:

*Measurements in 1910 in the Spiral Stairway of the Leaning Tower of Pisa.* By Professor WM. H. GOODYEAR.

*Philistine and Hebrew in Palestine.* By DR ELIHU GRANT.

*The Survivals of Germanic Heathendom in Pennsylvania German Superstitions.* By Professor E. M. FOGEL.

*Fire and Fairies with Reference to Chrétien's Yvain*, vv. 4385-4575. By Professor ARTHUR C. L. BROWN.

*A Garland of Ballads.* By Mr PHILLIPS BARRY.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. 12, no. 4, Oct.-Dec., 1910, pp. 505-525.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., no. 3, pp. 417-424.

The following papers were read by title:

*The Place of the Esthetic in Human Welfare.* By Professor WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

*Tewa Ethnozoölogy.* By Professor JUNIUS HENDERSON.

*Tewa Ethnobotany.* By Mr W. W. ROBBINS.

*Notes on Tewa Medical Practice.* By Miss BARBARA FREIRE-MARRECO.

*The Mesquite and its Uses.* By Mr JOHN P. HARRINGTON.

*The Dog in Pueblo, Mexican, and Peruvian Mortuary Customs.* By Dr WALTER HOUGH.

*The Cradle-board in Ancient Mexico.* By Miss H. NEWELL WARDLE.

At one o'clock on Wednesday the 28th, the Corporation of Brown University gave a luncheon in the Administration Building President Faunce receiving. The afternoon of the same day was devoted to sight-seeing; visits were made to the John Hay Memorial Library, the John Carter Brown Library, the Annmary Brown Memorial, and the Rhode Island School of Design, followed by a reception at the Providence Art Club.

YALE UNIVERSITY,  
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